

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. X. NO. 16

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY APRIL 17, 1919

\$2.00 YEARLY

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Choice Fresh Groceries, Clean New Stock of Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Finest Line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

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We are installing an up-to-date

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Which will be in operation about May 1st

Watch for further announcement.

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Drugs, Stationery, Kodaks. Eyes tested and Glasses fitted
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All Arguments Favor Southern Route

In a letter to the different automobile associations throughout Southern Alberta and British Columbia, Dr. Bonnell sets forth the following arguments in favor of the southern route for the National Highway:

"I understand that there is considerable agitation in Calgary and the surrounding district, and perhaps Golden and Banff, that the main Dominion trunk highway be run from Calgary to Golden and then down through the Laramie to the coast, and I believe that representations are being made in Ottawa. There is not, of course, the slightest question, but what the Dominion highway should go through the Crow's Nest Pass, and I am going to give you a few reasons, some of which you might not think of in laying the matter before the department.

1 The road through the Pass would start at Medicine Hat, and come through the following, among other places: Medicine Hat, 15,000; Three Persons, 500; Taber, 800; Lethbridge, 15,000; Macleod, 2,000; Pincher Creek, 2,000; Cowley, 300; Frank, 500; Blairmore, 2,500; Coleman, 2,500; Crow's Nest, 200; Michel, 200; Hosmer, 100; Fernie, 500; Elkton, 500; Jaffray, 300; Warner, 200; Cranbrook, 400; Moyie, 500; Nelson, 600. I am not aware of the exact route it would take west from Nelson, but whichever way they go the road would go through a number of important places.

2 The road is already built to Kootenay Landing and with a small expenditure would be made for its whole length one of the best roads in Canada.

3 The land is open to settlement throughout this entire southern district, and with the land settlement question, by-products, ovens and other things this part of the province will progress, whereas there can never be the slightest hope of the northern route through Calgary and Banff ever becoming any better as regards population.

4 Calgary is only one hundred miles from Macleod and there is a good road and Calgary people can get to the coast, as far as I understand it, by a shorter route coming this way than by going the route it proposes.

5 The only reason Calgary could possibly ask for the road is for the tourist trade between Calgary and Banff, and they are getting this at present as they have a good road to Banff.

6 It is proposed to build a road from Banff to Windermere and this would allow Calgary and other places on the main line to take the southern route by two directions, that is, by Macleod and by Banff.

7 The southern route is a great deal more handy for Americans touring Canada, which they have done in great numbers and will do in increasing numbers, and this route is handy to the American highway which is now being connected at two or three places in the States by a good road, and if the road is extended from Kootenay Landing west it will enable Canadians to tour either through America or Canada by almost the same mileage.

8 The railway will shortly be built from Weyburn to Lethbridge, and as this country is fast settling up and becoming one of the most prosperous farming districts in Canada, it will mean that there will be a southern route to Weyburn and east and also a main line route so that people from Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be able to take either the southern road straight through or the main line through to Calgary and then down to Macleod.

9 The northern road, I am told, is expensive to build and it would cost the Dominion government millions of dollars to put a proper road through, and in order that this entire district from Nelson east could get to the coast, they would have to either go through the States or away around to Calgary and then out to the coast.

10 As I said before, I am satisfied Calgary could get to the coast by one route with shorter mileage than they could by their proposed route, and the government should therefore consider the large population in this southern country as opposed to the sparsely populated country on the northern proposed route.

I think it would be as well for you to get busy on this matter as there is a great deal of feeling throughout this district and we who have lived in the country for a number of years know that the proposed northern route as opposed to the southern route is absolutely absurd and can only be justified on the ground that Calgary is a large place, but why it should hog everything at the expense of the balance of the people is beyond my comprehension."

Catonio Sent Up For Trial

G. B. Catonio was taken in charge by the city police this afternoon. Catonio has been acting strangely of late and it has been necessary to keep a pretty close tab on his actions. On several occasions he has been known to leave his place of business with a loaded rifle, stating that he intended to hunt somebody. At the time of his arrest he was in the act of washing his hands preparatory to taking lunch, and so strongly resisted arrest that it required the whole police force, together with twice as many special constables to land him in the cooler.

Catonio came up for hearing this afternoon before F. M. Pinkney, J. P., charged with having on or about the 15th day of April had in his custody or possession, or carried an offensive weapon, to wit: a loaded rifle, for a purpose dangerous to the public peace, contrary to Section 115 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

L. H. Putnam appeared for the accused, and J. M. Carter for the Crown and the town.

Witnesses examined included Miss Stewart, Messrs Fred Gavlin, Alex. McVey, Abel Hovvisty, Alex. Morency, Alfred Link, Mark Sartoris, George McCollum, all for the prosecution; and Cattano Bazoli for the defence. Evidence covered territory all the way from New Brunswick to San Francisco in its scope (or latitude, as Mr. Putnam called it).

From the evidence it was gathered that Catonio had been acting strangely for some little time, and his actions of late have been such as to create a sense of fear in the more timid citizens. He had gone so far as to procure a rifle and ammunition and to threaten the lives of peaceable citizens, and on one occasion threatened to get Chief Carter and the provincial police.

"After hearing all the evidence, which occupied eight and a half hours, His Honor committed Catonio for trial at the next sitting of the criminal assizes at Macleod.

Catonio will be taken to Lethbridge provincial jail on Friday night to await trial.

This case seemed to have aroused considerable interest. All thru

NEW SPRING GOODS A Full Line Now Open.

See our display of

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Blouses, Etc.

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"The Store With The Good Goods"

Spring Cleaning Time Is Here

We have Paint for each purpose.

Our stock of Alabastine for plastered walls is quite complete. It mixes with cold water and is easy to apply. 5 lb. package for 65 cents

Bapco Pure Paint, \$5.25 per gallon

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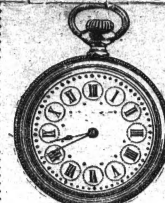
all sizes and shades, per can 35c to \$2.50

Sun Varnishes, dry, hard and very glossy,

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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
CUTLERY, JEWELRY AND
NOVELTIES ON HAND.

Agent for Columbia and Victor Phonographs and Gramophones. Hundreds of the latest disc records to choose from. Get a catalogue and our prices.

S. Trono,

Blairmore

the case the spacious (?) municipal office was packed to the doors. In looking around the corridor and walls we espied Mike Rose, the honorable chairman of the Blairmore police commission; Mayor J. G. Ewan; Sig. Cattano Bazoli, of San Francisco, California; George G. McCollum, of Carlton, New Brunswick; Frank Wright, from Manchester, England; Lloyd Evans from Mowdwy, Wales; Bill McVey and Shorty Gleason from the North of Ireland; sixteen Italians, a Norwegian, three Swedes, eleven returned veterans, two Finlanders, six Bohemians, two lawyers, four commercial travellers, a preacher, thirteen Nova Scotians and about twenty white men.

HATCHING EGGS — Barrons Strain S.C.W. Leghorn. \$1.50 per Setting, \$9.00 Hundred, Mrs. M.A. Murphy, Cowley, Alta.

The ladies of the Union Church Sewing Circle desire to thank the public for their patronage, and all who in any way assisted towards the success of their sale of work.

The many friends of Mr. A. May will be pleased to learn that he has successfully been operated on at the local hospital and will be out around in a few days.

The Bellevue choir will present their new cantata, "The House of David," at the Union church on Wednesday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. Collection will be taken.

Mrs. Mary Thomas died at Calgary last week. It will be remembered that Mrs. Thomas came to Blairmore during the flu epidemic to act as nurse, and was taken ill, necessitating her return to Calgary in a few days. She took seton to collect for the full time she was away from Calgary, including the period of her hospital confinement here, the town agreeing only to pay for actual nursing services and transportation from and to Calgary. We understand now that the action has been dropped.

Central Union Church

Service on Sunday at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.
Oddfellows' Centennial Anniversary
Service at 3 p. m.

Rev. W. T. Young, Pastor.

A grand dance will be given by the Bohemians in the brick hall at Frank on Easter Monday night.

Haig Tells How Victory Was Won

London. — Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his final despatch, just made public, presents a view in detail of the expansion and achievements of the British army, with many remarkable facts and figures. He treats the operations of the western front as a single continuous campaign, in which can be recognized the same general features and necessary stages that, between forces of approximately equal strength, have marked all the conclusive battles of history.

"The high water mark of our fighting strength in infantry," says the British commander, "was only reached after two and a half years of conflict, by which time heavy casualties had already been incurred. It was not until midsummer, 1916, that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major operations."

During the Somme battle, artillery ammunition had to be watched with the greatest care. During 1917, ammunition was plentiful, but the gun situation caused anxiety. It was only in 1918 that artillery operations could be conducted without any limiting consideration beyond that of transport.

"The margin with which the German onrush of 1916 was stemmed was so narrow, and the subsequent struggle was so severe, that the word 'miraculous' is hardly too strong a term to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the allies."

"The breakdown of Russia in 1917 probably prolonged the war by a year, and the military situation in Italy in the autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had far-reaching effects."

Sir Douglas records the interesting fact that more than half the British casualties in the fighting of 1918 occurred during the five months from March to July, when the allies were on the defensive.

"The rapid collapse of Germany's military powers in the latter half of 1918," he says, "was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous year."

"It would not have been place but for that period of ceaseless attrition which used up the German reserves. It is in the great battles of 1916 and 1917 that all have to seek for the secret of our victory in 1918. The value of cavalry in modern war is emphasized by Sir Douglas Haig, and in discussing the value of mechanical contrivances such as tanks, he observes that, immense as their influence might have been, they could not by themselves decide a campaign. Their true role is to assist infantrymen by whose rifles and bayonets only can decisive victory be won."

The expansion of British personnel, artillery, ammunition, transport, railway construction and establishments of every kind in France is dwelt upon by the field-marshal. Regarding machine guns, the British equipment increased from one gun to 500 infantrymen in 1914 to one to twenty infantrymen in 1916. The 486 pieces of artillery, with which the British took the field in 1914, were represented at the date of the armistice by 6,437.

On the first days of the Somme battle of 1916, nearly 13,000 tons of

Hungary Can Pay Debts

Paris. — The mission to Hungary headed by General Jan Smuts, has reported on the prospect of the payment by Hungary of her debts. The impression gained by the commission, the report stated, was that there might be some chance of adjustment, through friendly negotiations. Otherwise, it was added, it was difficult to see any chance whatever.

artillery ammunition were fired by the British on the western front. On two days, September 20 and 21, 1917, 42,000 tons were expended, and in the three days of the crucial battle on September 27, 28 and 29, 1918, nearly 63,000 tons were fired by the British artillery.

Sir Douglas says that the feature of the war, which to the historian may well appear most noteworthy, is the creation of the new British army, which was successfully built up in the very midst of the war.

"The total of more than 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the western front," says Sir Douglas, "is in striking contrast to the force of six divisions, comprising some 80,000 fighting men, with which we entered the war. That we should have been able to accomplish this stupendous task is due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our allies and to the splendid work of the royal navy, but mainly to the wonderful efforts of the British race in all parts of the world."

Veteran Tells of a Terrible Experience

Before He Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills

Postmaster of Hereford Points the Way to Health to Other Sufferers From Kidney and Bladder Trouble Hereford, Que., April 14, (Special).

Mr. A. Peabody, the veteran postmaster here, is one of the many old people who claim to have received a new lease of life through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Peabody is in his 84th year, but wonderfully strong and active for one of his age. But he was not always thus. "For six years," he says, "in telling his story, I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble. I had those sharp, stinging, lightning pains through my muscles, even to my finger tips."

"In March, 1917, I was taken with a shivering chill and deathly pains through my abdomen, groin, and the small of my back. I was confined to my bed for three weeks, during which time I often had to get up as often as twenty or thirty times a day."

"I tried many remedies, but got little benefit till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. In three days I got relief, and three boxes cleared all the pains out of my system. I also rest much better at night."

"I am always glad to tell other sufferers from kidney and bladder trouble what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me."

Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Newest Republic
London. — The proclamation of a Soviet republic in Salzburg, Germany-Austria, is reported in an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News.

MAY FEED RUSSIA

£10,000,000 Monthly Required For Carrying Out of Problem

London. — Herbert Hoover, director-general of the inter-allied relief organization, has requested Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian food commission to the United States, to become chief of an international commission to investigate the possibility of feeding Russia on condition of the cessation of hostilities in Russia.

The dispatch says that £10,000,000 monthly will be required for the carrying out of the problem.

Amsterdam. — The visit to Paris of the Dutch financiers Van den Hoven and Ter Meulen, a local news agency says, has reference to the conclusion of a loan by neutral states to Germany of \$200,000,000. The loan is to be made under the supervision of the allies, and it is for the purpose of restoring the economic situation in continental Europe. Swiss and Scandinavian bankers, it is added, are participating in the negotiations.

FARM LABOR SCARCE

Working Conditions and Wages Are Both Good

Winnipeg. — There is a shortage of farm labor in the province this spring, it was learned at the Dominion-provincial employment service bureau here. There is much more demand for farm help than there is response, and J. A. Bowman, head of the bureau, said that requests for men had been sent to Vancouver and other Pacific cities as well as to St. John and Halifax.

Working conditions on the farms here are good, Mr. Bowman announced, and farmers are paying \$60 and \$65 a month.

In British Soil

London. — Arrangements are being made, it is understood, for the removal of the body of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, executed by the Germans at Brussels in 1915, to this country. The interment of the body in British soil will be made the occasion of an extensive public ceremony.

Trouble in Egypt Takes Serious Turn

U. S. Credit to Belgium

Washington. — Credits of \$6,330,000 to the Czechoslovak republic and \$900,000 to Belgium were established by the treasury. The Belgian credit raised the total loans to the allies to \$9,016,225,000, and the total to Belgium to \$341,435,000.

Brazil and Britain Sign Treaty

Washington. — Advice from Rio Janeiro to the state department report that an arbitration treaty has been signed by Brazil and Great Britain.

London. — Reuters learns that some apprehension is felt that the trouble in Egypt, which was fomented at the beginning entirely by Nationalist sentiment, may take a religious turn and that the native tribes may declare a holy war against the British empire.

There is reason to believe that the natives may have been affected by Turkish propaganda, who are in no way friendly to the British. Steps are being taken to deal with this possibility.

The official press bureau issued the following statement:

"General Allenby reports that a new ministry has been formed in Egypt with Huseini Rashid Pasha as president of the council."

"The provinces are quiet, but demonstrations by the peasants have occurred at some places. There were disturbances in parts of Cairo on April 9, the feature being hostility towards Armenians by parties of roughs."

Why Can't I Get To Sleep?

Thousands of people all over the country ask this question. At night continue to toss night after night on a sleepless bed, and it is impossible for them to get a full night's refreshing sleep.

Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system that it cannot be quietened except by the prescription of opiates or narcotics. Or again you have heart palpitation, and sensation of sinking, a feeling you are going to die, or perhaps you wake up in your sleep feeling as though you were about to choke or smother, and the only way you can get relief is to sit up in bed.

To all who suffer in this way, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer an inestimable boon. They bring back the much-needed night's rest by improving the tone of the nerves, strengthen the heart, enriching the blood and making the whole organism act in harmony—like you sleep as peacefully as a child.

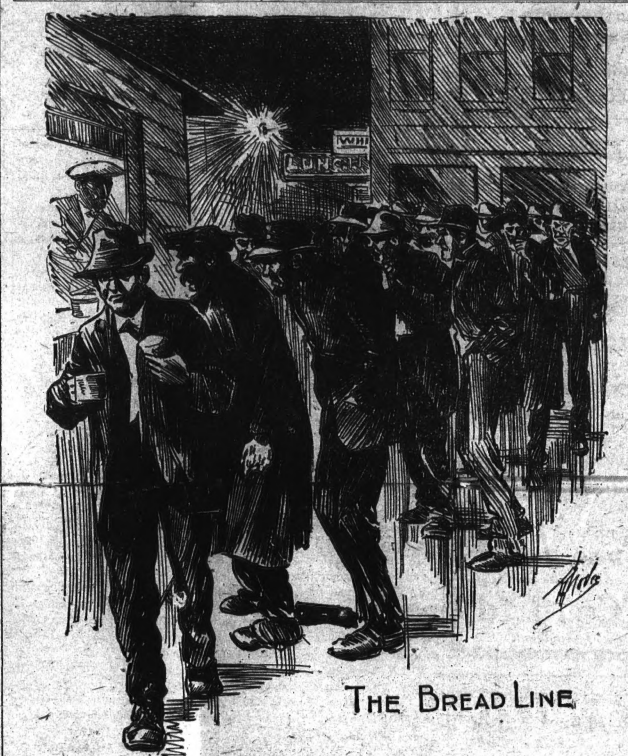
Mrs. Jas. Latimer, 39 Lennox St., St. John, N.B., writes: "At night I could not sleep. I had to sit up in bed, my heart beat so fast, and when I walked up stairs I would get all out of breath. A friend recommended Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes, I can sleep all night and am not out of breath after waking up."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are sold at all dealers, or mail-order from the receipt of the T. M. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

London Will Observe Anzac Day
London. — On Anzac Day, April 25, there will be a triumphal march of Australian troops through London. The detachment will number 5,000 men, who will march from the West End, passing the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor will take the salute.

Grain Steamers Will Use Rhine

Berlin. — An arrangement has been made with the allies by which merchant ships from Switzerland, coming from across the Atlantic, will pass down the Rhine to Strasbourg or Basel. Consequently the next grain steamer for Switzerland will go to Antwerp.



Who's In the Bread Line?

There would be no bread lines in the big city if we who live in the country towns did our duty by one another. You and I can do our part to break up that appalling condition in which men must either beg or starve. Remember: The bread line of the big city is recruited from the country. Our town has its duty to do. Our community can solve this problem. Industry should be plentiful in the country towns. But industry can't flourish here if we send our money to build up the big city. If all of us all the time spent all of our money in our home town there would be no bread lines in the big city. Each home town would then take care of its own. Let you and me do our part.

Troops Threatened Mutiny

American Infantry Refused to Fight Bolsheviks

Washington. — The war department has issued an official statement confirming Associated Press dispatches from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 30. A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally required to do so by Col. George Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of a general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring an early withdrawal was forthcoming.

New Use for Poison Gas

Paris. — Poison gas that worked such havoc during the war will be utilized for a very far different and beneficial purpose in the future, it is announced in scientific circles. Gabriel Bertrand, of the Pasteur Institute, informed the Academie of Sciences, that he had discovered a method by which such gas might be supplied for the destruction of caterpillars and injurious larvae which had worked destruction of tree growth in the country districts during the past few years.

Must Pay For Hotel

Crown Owes Rent for Property Occupied for War Purposes

LONDON. — The court of appeals, by a majority, has allowed the appeal of De Keyser's Hotel, London, in a test action against the crown, who had requisitioned the premises, for payment of rent and for compensation during nine months occupation by the crown. It was argued that the King was empowered to take a subject's property for the defence of the realm without payment. The master of the rolls decided there was no prerogative right to seize his property for administrative purposes in connection with the defence of the realm without indemnifying the owners.

De Keyser's hotel claimed \$13,520 sterling for occupation.

Must Not Pay For Food

London. — The shortage of coal, owing to strikes, is given officially as the reason for Germany's inability to continue payments for entire food supplies now arriving, since coal was chiefly relied upon as a means to settle this indebtedness. The announcement adds that coal production continues to falter, preventing the manufacture of articles wanted abroad. "German economic life must collapse before autumn, and the food condition will be worse than ever."

Fall of Odessa Will Aid Bolsheviks

Paris. — The chief cause of anxiety in connection with the evacuation of Odessa by the allies and its occupation by the Bolsheviks lies in the fact that most fertile regions in southern Russia have fallen into the hands of the Bolshevik forces, giving them immense resources of grain, coal and minerals.

The reason for the allies' retirement was the constantly increasing menace of the Bolshevik soldiery against the allied garrison, which was unable to maintain its supplies with greatest difficulty. The commander, thereupon decided to withdraw his troops, numbering approximately 50,000. The troops retired to Rumania and Constantinople.

The situation in Rumania and Poland is far from reassuring, even with these additional troops to help form a cordon against the spread of Bolsheviks. Both Rumanians and Poles require the largest measure of aid from the allies providing them with food, military equipment and organization. It is regarded as essential in competent quarters that General Halter's Polish divisions should be hurried eastward as soon as possible, for, otherwise, it is pointed out, there is a possibility of the formation of a great Bolshevik block consisting of Russians, Hungarians and Germans, which would be so powerful that immense forces would be required to resist it.

Statements of various countries gathered in Paris, discussed the Odessa question with considerable inquietude and it was explained that it would form the subject of discussion among the delegates to the peace conference.

It was remarked in semi-official circles that reports received from Russia previous to the evacuation of Odessa had shown Bolsheviks there to be on the down grade, owing to the gradual exhaustion of funds and lack of supplies. But the acquisition of Odessa and surrounding districts by the Bolsheviks has given them a new lease of life and placed in their power the means to crush temporarily, at least, the rising strength of those groups who are contending most vigorously the Bolshevik progress.

Ex-Kaiser Will Be Brought To Trial

Paris. — The responsibility of the German emperor for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, had been definitely decided upon by the council of four. This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparations for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an inter-allied commission assess the remaining damage for a period of thirty years, beginning May, 1921.

Thus, two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction, and the failure to secure tangible results, is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance towards a permanent settlement.

The council of four has reached an agreement on the Saar valley. The valley, anchored by the old agreement leaves sovereignty over France free of duty sufficient coal for the Lorraine iron industry and to replace the production of the mines

destroyed in the Lens mining district, with the privilege to the Germans of restoring Lens mines and thus relieving the Saar valley of that charge.

This agreement removes one of the most difficult obstacles to the conclusion of peace.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed, as much depends on the continuation of progress with respect to the remaining obstacles, notably the Saar valley, the Rhine frontier, the Adriatic issue and a number of lesser issues which are still short of final agreement.

The agreement on responsibility for the war issue continues to have called for compromise between divided reports presented by the commission, of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was a practical agreement on the general responsibility of the German emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred as to whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

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LETHBRIDGE, - ALBERTA.

Tenders Wanted

TENDERS will be received by the Blairmore School Board up to noon on April 24th, 1919, for the building of an outside staircase on the Blairmore School.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of

F. WRIGHT,

Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that J. Daniel Lewis, of Blairmore, in the Province of Alberta, intend to apply for a transfer of license from Melba House to myself, to operate a pool room on lot 3 in block 4, Plan 5219-1, on Victoria Street, Blairmore. This application has been approved by James G. Ewan, mayor.

DANIEL LEWIS,

Applicant.

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

Office of Publication

Blairmore, Alberta.

Subscription to all parts of the Dominion

\$2.00 per annum. Foreign subscription

\$2.50. Payable in advance.

Business locals, 15c. per line.

Legal notices 15c. per line for first inser-

tion; 10c. per line for each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising Rates on Application.

W. J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

Blairmore, Alta., Thurs., April 17, 1919

Cranbrook Auto Club**Will Log Route to Coast**

The Cranbrook Auto Club are in receipt of several communications from motorists who are planning motor trips across the continent through the Crow's Nest Pass. A list of eighty names of people who are planning such trips has been forwarded by the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association. This list shows addresses all over the United States and Canada, with a few others from England and even Australia.

The Automobile Club Publishing Company of 900 Son, Michigan Avenue, Chicago, have supplied of the Cranbrook Auto Club regarding the route from Cranbrook to the coast and to the prairies. They state they are anxious for any information from any auto clubs along the route. They are planning to send a scout car this way this season to log the route and any advance information will be appreciated and helpful.

The National Automobile Association, the New England department of the National Highway Association, Park St., Boston, have written to the Cranbrook Auto Club asking for maps of auto routes through Western Canada.

Canadian Y.M.C.A.**Gave Away \$900,000**

During the year 1918 the Canadian Y.M.C.A. expended \$225,000 upon athletic equipment which was supplied free to the soldiers. This amounts to a very large degree for the unique position of the Canadian Corps as regards athletics amongst the armies in France. In the same time the sum of \$245,000 was spent in supplying free cinema, concerts, lectures, pianos, gramophones, etc., for the soldiers in France. In addition to these free gifts, stationery, magazines, religious and other literature which cost \$100,000, were given free to the soldiers in France during 1918. While the committee charged for the goods sold at its canteens the prices being fixed by the British military authorities, they gave away hot and cold drinks, generally right up close to the front line where the fighting was heavy, to the value of \$120,000 and in addition turned over \$150,000 to the various Canadian units in France from the canteen profits, the sum to be spent on extra rations and comforts for the men. These items represent free gifts by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. to the boys in France of approximately \$900,000.

Montaville Flowers

Montaville Flowers, who speaks here on May 1st, is founder and was first president of the International Conference of Statesmen and Lecturers held in April, 1918, at Washington, D. C. Addresses were delivered before this conference by the leading statesmen of the world, including the French, Italian and Japanese ambassadors, also Lord Reading, of England, and several of the leading statesmen from Canada and the United States.

Mr. Flowers edited the great volume, "What Every American Should Know About the War," published in August, 1918, containing the contributions of over forty great masters, including statesmen, soldiers, scholars, ambassadors and officials of Europe and America. No publicist has a clearer or fuller grasp of the facts and issues involved in present world affairs. He stands pre-eminent among Americans as a greatest orator for his power to present vital subjects in forcible, logical addresses. His subject, "The Triumph of Democracy," is a message of the hour and a clear discussion of the principles and problems now engaging the thought of the world as a sequence of the great war. Every intelligent patriot should hear Montaville Flowers in "The Triumph of Democracy."

Mr. Flowers' tour is being directed by the Dominion Lyceum, Elison-White Service, as was Irvin S. Cobb and many other notable speakers who have appeared in Western Canada recently.

Programme April 25th

Come to the dances on Friday, April 25th, and hear the children artists during supper hour. The following programme will be rendered:

Hawaiian Dance—Miss Graham. Sketch, "Prince and Milkmaid"—Lena Fraser and Helen Fitzsimmons.

Song, "Goodbye Rose Anne"—Chas. McPherson.

Recitation—Freda Brown, Joan McCollum, Grace Joyce, Lillian Crowder, Angelina Piccarello, Julia Dutil.

Scottish Dance—Catherine Gibson.

Song, "Dollie's Lullaby"—Helen Fitzsimmons, Lena Fraser.

Amendment to Liquor Act Goes

KDMOSTON, April 16.—The legislature completed work Tuesday on the provincial police bill, after considerable debate over the clause which protects detectives who break the liquor act in the work of apprehending violators from conviction themselves. Several of the members including especially J. H. Kennedy, Pinder Creek, and Capt. R. E. Campbell, Rocky Mountain House, denounced the use of "stool pigeons" who tempt men to break the law, having money furnished to them by the government for this purpose, and their being protected from the consequences of their actions. Geo. Howley, leader of the opposition, pointed out that the whole question was in the kind of control exercised over such secret service men, whether they would be detectives in the ordinary sense of the word or "stool pigeons." On the personal promise of Premier Stewart that the utmost care would be used in selecting only experienced men for this work, Mr. Howley agreed to let the passage of the section. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kennedy, however, forced a division, and the section was adopted by an aye and no vote. Incidentally, Premier Stewart admitted that the reason the government had withdrawn the section which permitted the policemen to search anyone for liquor on their own authority was because of objections raised by the Great War Veterans.

New National War Savings Campaign

An educative campaign in Alberta by Albertans, for Alberta, was launched April 16th throughout the whole province. Its purpose is to tell the people of the province that without thrift Canada cannot recoup herself, and to tell of the wonderful thrift opportunities offered in Thrift and War Savings stamps.

In three months, under the direction of the Alberta War Savings Committee, organizers have made it possible for one to buy stamps almost anywhere at any time throughout the province. Now under the direction of the War Savings Committee, the section which permits the policemen to search anyone for liquor on their own authority was because of objections raised by the Great War Veterans.

"Your ship will never come in if you never send it out," is one of the slogans under which organizers of the War-Savings campaign are working.

In the Olden Days

Among the rules for travellers on the first railway between Manchester and Liverpool, England, were:

1. Any person desiring to travel from Liverpool to Manchester, or vice versa, or any portion of the journey thereof, shall be liable to furnish, on application to the application to the station agent at the place of departure, giving his name, address, place of birth, age, occupation and reason for desiring to travel.

2. The station agent upon ascertaining himself that the applicant desires to travel for a just and lawful cause, shall thereupon issue a ticket to the applicant, who shall travel by the train named thereon.

3. Trains will start at their point of departure at a regular schedule time, as far as possible but the company does not guarantee when they will reach their destination.

4. Trains not reaching their destination before dark will not stop at one of the stopping places along the route for the night, and passengers must pay and provide for their own lodging during the night.

5. Luggage will be carried on the roof of the carriages. If such luggage gets wet the company will not be responsible for loss attaching thereto.

The world do move.

NOTICE

The Municipality of the Village of Lille

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Municipality of the Village of Lille are required to send particulars of such claim to Mr. R. Green, of Blairmore, Alberta, Secretary-Treasurer of the said Village, on or before the first day of May, 1919, and any person who fails to or omits to do so, shall be debarred from his or her right to recover same from the said village or any other organization that may be liable for the liabilities thereof.

Dated at Blairmore this 26th day of March, 1919.

RAOUL GREEN,
Sec.-Treas. Village of Lille.
Mar 27-4

Alex. McFeggan and family, who recently came down from Brule, have taken up residence on Twelfth Avenue.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES LIMITED**"GREENHILL" COAL**

High Grade Domestic Lump \$6.75 Delivered
Steam \$5.25 Delivered

See all Local Delivery Concerns

We deliver coal to employees only

BLAIRMORE - ALTA.

BOTTLES

We Will Pay For

Quarts—50c Per Dozen

Pints—30c Per Dozen

Hold your bottles and we will call for them.

E. PICK, "The Bottle King"

The Alberta Hotel, Blairmore, Alberta

FIRST SERIES (1919)

COST DURING 1919—

JAN.	\$4.00
FEB.	\$4.01
MAR.	\$4.02
APR.	\$4.03
MAY	\$4.04
JUNE	\$4.05
JULY	\$4.06
AUG.	\$4.07
SEPT.	\$4.08
OCT.	\$4.09
NOV.	\$4.10
DEC.	\$4.11

5 FIVE DOLLARS 5

WHEN AFFIXED TO A WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE ONE SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED THEREON

W-S

Buy W-S Where You See This Sign

Read the Figures

Notice how the cost—and the cash value—of the stamp advances each month until, on the 1st day of January, 1924, the Dominion of Canada is pledged to pay \$5.00 for each W-S.

ACTUAL SIZE OF
W-S
S

Blairmore Opera House**FRIDAY AND SATURDAY****Sir Herbert Tree**

In the Great Shakesperean Drama

"MACBETH"

Directed by D. W. Griffith. In 7 Parts

Children 15 Cents

Adults 35c Cents

The third episode of the "Hand of Vengeance" will be shown on Tuesday as the I.O.O.F. ball comes off Monday.

Wednesday, April 23rd

Mr. RALPH MADDISON

The Singing Flaner,

In a Singing Scenic Novelty Act.

Children 25c

Saturday, April 26

"NAZIMOVA"

The Great Russian Emotional

Revelation

I. O. O. F.

Grand Centennial

BALL

Blairmore Opera House

Easter Monday

April 21st, 1919

Dancing at 9. Good Floor

- DENTISTRY -
R. K. Wille, D.D.S., L.D.S.
Graduate U.S.D.S., Chicago.
Hours:
Columbian, Morning 9 to 12
Evening 6 to 8
Evenings by Appointment
Phone 1002
Both Offices 29, Residence 153

LOOF
Blainville Lodge, No. 68, meets in their
Hall, Victoria St., every Tuesday at
8 p.m. Valuing visitors welcome.
FRANK ZILLI, N.G. J. B. HARMER, R. S.
CROW'S NEST ENCAMPMENT No. 8
Meets in the L.O.O.F. Hall every
Monday and Tuesday evening, 8
p.m. following subordinate
degree meeting.
J. B. HARMER, C.P. W. J. HAWKINS, R.S.

Bellevue Happenings

Haddad Bros are this week putting on a special sale. See their bills.

H. T. Johnson has invested in a car and is now a member of the night.

The "Hearts of the World" pictures drew a packed house to the Rex theatre tonight. The pictures were well worth the seeing.

Private Beale, of the Canadian Aviation Corps, arrived here on Tuesday rather unexpectedly. He has been away for upwards of three years.

Private Joseph McLean arrived back from England on Tuesday. Mr. McLean had been a prisoner of war for about three years and is glad to be home after his experiences with the Hun.

Harry Harrison has joined the great minority who believe in taking all-out of God's year around phase when opportunity offers. He has purchased what is now known as an automobile and can crawl over the ground at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Here's luck to you, Harry.

A pleasing event took place here on Tuesday evening, when a number of friends of Dr. and Mrs. Mackenzie waited upon them and presented them with tokens of their respect. The presentation to Dr. Mackenzie was made in a very fitting manner by the Rev. Harry Peters, who during his remarks reviewed the many happy incidents that went to make life worth while for the doctor and his family in Bellevue. Mrs. Mackenzie had the honor on behalf of the ladies present, and assured Mrs. Mackenzie in a uncertain way that the pro-

ple of Bellevue were sorry to lose a lady who had spent so many years in Bellevue and made so many happy acquaintances throughout the district. Refreshments were served and the party dispersed with the singing of "They are jolly good fellows." etc.

To Whom It May Concern

NOTICE is hereby given that the keeping of hogs or swine, old or young, is strictly forbidden within the limits of the Town of Blainville, and in the interests of the public health it is requested that all residents will be careful to observe the above order, and further, warning is hereby given that any infringement of the above order will involve proceedings against the offender under the Provincial Public Health Act.

By order of the Board of Health of the Town of Blainville.

JOHNSON & COUSENS

THE PEOPLES' GROCERY
Canada Food Board License No. 8 12900

Our Groceries are Dependable.

Full and Complete Stock of High-class Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

Our Prices Are Right.

Phone 1002

Bellevue

REX THEATRE, BELLEVUE

AND HILLCREST OPERA HOUSE W. COLE, Proprietor.

Friday, April 18

Lois Dalton, the Paramount Star, in

Mating of Marcella

Saturday, April 19

Madge Evans, in

Neighbors

William Brady World Pictures

Wednesday, April 23

The Great Nazimova, in

Revelation

Friday, April 25

Wallace Reid, in

Hottage

Paramount Picture

Help the Y.M.C.A. Finish its Work For Soldiers

Help the "Y" Construct the Manhood that will Re-construct Canada

ALL the world now knows that the Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. was the "Sign of Friendship" to thousands of your brothers, sons, nephews, cousins and neighbours boys in the last four and a half years. Wherever the Canadian Soldiers went, the "Good old 'Y'" went too. And now it is coming back home with them!

For the support which has made possible the war work of the Y.M.C.A. we thank you. Your money has been well expended. We have rendered full account.

We ask now your continued sympathy and support for Red Triangle Service for our Soldiers during demobilization, and for Y.M.C.A. work for Canada generally during the Reconstruction period. The Annual Red Triangle campaign will be held throughout Canada May 5th to 9th, 1919. The objective is \$1,100,000.

For Our Men Returning

For the soldiers and their dependents, returning from Overseas, we have provided as follows:

1. A Red Triangle man on board every ship when it leaves Great Britain, with a full equipment of games, gymnasium and records, music lantern, literature and writing materials. Where possible, also a piano or organ. Lectures, concerts, singing, instruction in Government, recreation plans, and Sunday Service.
2. Red Triangle comforts and facilities for the men on arrival at Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, including coffee stalls, with free drinks, free cigarettes, candies, etc.
3. Red Triangle men on every troop train to provide regularly free drinks, cigarettes and cigars, organize games and sing songs, and furnish information.
4. Red Triangle free canteen service, information, bureau, etc., at each of the 22 Dispensary centres in Canada.
5. Red Triangle Clubs in the principal cities of Canada in the shape of large Y.M.C.A. hostels to furnish food and board at low rates and to be a rendezvous for soldiers.
6. Twenty-five Secretaries to superintend Red Triangle service in Military Hospitals, Camps and Barracks throughout Canada.
7. Tickets entitling soldiers to full Y.M.C.A. privileges for six months at any local Y.M.C.A. furnished.

In addition to our work for the returning soldiers, we have to maintain the Red Triangle service to the full for the soldiers in Siberia, as well as the work of special secretaries in Northern Russia, Palestine and Poland.



The Y.M.C.A. will keep its chain of Service unbroken till the end.

For Canada's Manhood

The Reconstruction program of the Y.M.C.A. includes the following vitally important developments:

1. An increased service to 300,000 teen-age boys in the Dominion—the development of Canadian Standard Efficiency training; Bible Study groups; summer camps; conferences; service for High School boys; for working boys, in the towns and cities; for boys on the farm and for boys everywhere, who have lacked opportunity for mental, moral, physical or social development.
2. Transmutation of Y.M.C.A. work in the country, and the smaller towns and villages lacking Association buildings and equipment, on a plan of county organizations. This will include the establishment of Red Triangle centres for social, recreational and educational work among boys and men, in co-operation with the churches.
3. The promotion of Y.M.C.A. work among Canada's army of workers in industrial plants, both in Y.M.C.A. buildings and in the factory buildings, organizing the social spirit among the industrial workers of our cities by meetings, entertainments, games and sports.
4. The establishment of the Red Triangle in isolated districts where lumbermen, miners and other workers hold the front trenches of industry.
5. Besides these main fields of increased activity for 1919, we have to provide for enlarged work among railway men, college students and for our campaign to encourage physical and sex education. Under all our work we place the fundamental foundation of manly Christianity.

Y.M.C.A.
Red Triangle Campaign
\$1,100,000 May 5 to 9
Canada's Fight Against

Y.W.C.A.

For the wives and children Overseas, dependent upon Canadian soldiers, and for Y.W.C.A. work in Canada generally, a sum of \$175,000 from the Red Triangle Fund will be set aside for the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., which is caring for the soldiers' women folk, and their little ones on the long journey from Liverpool to Canada, and is also extending its work for Canadian girls.

For their sake also be generous when you make your contribution.

FOR the sake of our victorious soldiers and their dependents, and the happiness of their home-coming; for the sake of our future citizens, our teen-age boys; for the sake of rural life in Canada; for the sake of the social betterment of the toilers in factory and workshop; for the sake of lonely men and boys in our mines and forests; for the sake of Christian Society and Canadian manhood—we appeal to you. Give us your contribution, little or big. Be as generous as you can.

Hand your contribution to the canvasser when he calls, or if you live where it is difficult for him to call, send it by check, money order or registered letter to the National Treasurer, Red Triangle Campaign, 120 Bay Street, Toronto.

Please Note:

We are not asking for money to carry on our work Overseas, with the Army in Great Britain, France or Belgium. That work will continue at its maximum for some months, financially provided for by the liquidation of our assets Overseas, and will not terminate till the last man has sailed for home.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada

The Red Triangle Campaign is being conducted under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Exec. Campaign Chairman:
JOHN W. ROSS, Montreal

Campaign Chairman:
G. HARMER WOOD, Toronto

Campaign Treasurer:
THOMAS BRADSHAW, Toronto

Campaign Director:
CHAS. W. BROWN, Toronto. 150

Pure Blood Means Strength



NYAL'S Blood Purifier

Eliminate the waste matter accumulated in the system during the winter. A hearty appetite and insufficient exercise cause impurities to accumulate in the blood.

Nyal's Blood Purifier

will cleanse the blood stream and rid the body of all accumulated waste. Good pure blood gives zest to life, stimulates ambition and makes you fit.

E. U. MACDONALD

Nyal's Quality Store

Bellevue

Alberta

If Sleeplessness Is Your Trouble Read This

Sleeplessness is a warning of forces at war within the body—all is not harmony—something needs correction.

Nine times out of ten the body is loaded with the poisons of half eliminated and half digested food. Brain and nerves are irritated, sleep is impossible.

No prescription ever formulated produces the rapid results of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

They flush every impurity from the body, keep every organ working well, remove the evil effect of lost sleep, and set you up in a few days.

Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills today, see how much better you feel, see how much easier it is to face the day's work.

Your blood is nourished, your nerves feed with new power, vigor and health is sent to every part of your system.

It's because Dr. Hamilton's Pills make each organ do the work Nature expects of it, because it ensures harmony, health and vigor to the system, that it cures sleeplessness, languor, depression and nervousness.

Isn't there a reason why you should use Dr. Hamilton's Pills? Sold in 25c boxes by all dealers.

The Channel Tunnel Project

Start Can Be Made Immediately Government British Agreement

London.—The prime minister and M. Clemenceau are discussing in Paris details concerning the construction of the channel tunnel. Plans for the work are so far advanced that a start can be made immediately the governments of the two countries reach a complete agreement on the scheme.

A committee of expert engineers is advising the British government, and the points at present to be settled are:

Whether the construction shall be carried out by the government itself—as the national shipyards were built—or the work given out to contract.

The situation of the tunnel head upon the English side.

In connection with this second point plans have been drawn up, at the request of the government, by Mr. Tempest, the chief engineer of the South-Eastern and Chatham railway, showing alternative sites for the head of the tunnel, with its railway station, goods and traffic sorting yards, electric generating house, and general offices.

Several places are suggested, the one most favored being between Dover and Folkestone. Another is on the Ramsgate side of Dover, and a third not far from Folkestone. In each case the tunnel head is placed several miles back from the sea. The suggestions include taking advantage of the present borings of the Channel Tunnel company, which extend under the sea for a distance of over a quarter of a mile. The tunnel will not start at Dover itself. On the French side the tunnel head will be near Wissant, between Boulogne and Calais.

A channel tunnel works office has been established by the French government. Here the plans now being prepared by the government were prepared with estimate as to the probable cost in construction and detailed specifications completed.

The government intends also to seek the co-operation of the present Channel Tunnel company, particularly in reference to the very extensive geological surveys carried out by its officials. It is not considered likely, however, that the work will be made over to the company. The strong opinion is that the tunnel shall be owned and managed by arrangement between the two governments.

Boring will begin on both sides of the channel simultaneously. England will be responsible for one-half the work and France for the other, and there will be eager competition to see which nation can tunnel the greater distance. Very careful scientific work will be carried out in aligning the tunnel, so that the twin borings will meet exactly. Two circular iron lined tunnels will be run, each with an internal diameter of eighteen feet and carrying a single line of rail. There will be cross connections at intervals of every 400 yards.

The gradient of the tunnel on the English side will be 1 in 54, gradually lessening until a level track is reached about four miles out. The greatest depth of cover will be at three miles from shore, where 170 feet of solid grey chalk will be above the tube. In mid-channel, where the sea is 165 feet deep, the tunnel will be ninety-five feet below the water.

Seven to eight years should, it is stated, see the twin tunnels completed, with connecting railway lines on shore and all the necessary buildings and power stations. That is unless unexpected difficulties are met with.

The number of men on this side, working in the building of the actual tunnel will not be great, even allowing for four shifts in the twenty-four hours—not more than 200, but in very large number, running in to thousands, will find employment in the making of the connecting land railway lines and with the erection of buildings.

Special attention has been given to plans for ventilating the completed tunnels. Fresh sea air will be pumped down under pressure, behind each train. The volume of air required to keep the tunnel fresh will be 45,000 feet on each line travelling at the speed of a light breeze. All the constant stream of air will keep the temperature of the tunnel down to a comfortable warmth.

Electric locomotives are to draw the trains through the tunnel, and the underneath channel rolling stock will be specially built. All the woodwork of the passenger trains is to be rendered fireproof, and the windows are to be rubber cushioned so that rattle and noise can be reduced. The tunnels, throughout their whole length, will be electrically lighted and constantly patrolled by permanent way men.

Sir Arthur Fell, M.P., of the house of commons tunnel committee, gives the following figures as the cost, fare, etc.

Cost of tunnel, \$100,000,000.
Period of construction, five years.
Fare each way, \$2.50.
Length of tunnel, thirty miles.
Distance under water, twenty miles.
Time in traversing tunnel, forty minutes.

"The tunnel," he said, "would run from a point near Dover to the village of Wissant, between Boulogne and Calais. The railway through it would be electrified. There would be two tubes—one for outward and one for the return journey.

"Each tube would be about 150 feet under the sea and it was estimated that without pressure it would be possible to transport in both directions 30,000 persons and 30,000 tons of goods every twenty hours, leaving four hours a day for repairs, renewals, etc.

"We believe the French government is quite prepared to allow the power operating the railway to be generated on this side (so that we could cut it off at any time) and to allow us the means at Dover of flooding the tunnel in case of emergency."

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Allied Reinforcements Scare Reds London.—There has been an improvement in conditions at Kandalak, at the base of the Kola Peninsula, of the White sea side. It is announced in an official dispatch from Murmansk under date of April 5.

A rising of the Finns, Karelians and Bolsheviks had been planned on a large scale, the account states, but the announcements that reinforcements for the allied troops were on the way and that other military preparations had been taken to meet the situation have overawed the leaders for the time being.

Food Controller Beaten London.—Reuter's Bombay correspondent, under date of March 27th, says:

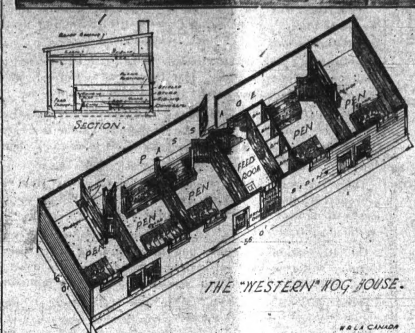
"Discontent among retail dealers in the grain has resulted in rioting, two thousand dealers armed with bamboo attacking the office of the assistant food controller and assaulting that official.

"The police are holding an enquiry. No arrests have been made.

The board of education of Port Arthur has acquired the property at the corner of Red River road and Pine street for a new school site. The property has a frontage of 266 feet on Red River road and 472 feet on Pine street, and the price paid was \$8,950.

Ship Butter to New York Winnipeg, Man.—Montbush creamery butter is still being shipped to New York, L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner, reports. A carload was shipped and dispatched on its journey, weighing about 60 cents per pound to the consumer.

It is a man can't make good at anything else, he is apt to make good excursions.



Courtesy Western Retail Lumbermen Association Service Department.

Building modern and well equipped farms and outhouses undoubtedly calls for a larger initial investment, but in a very short time better housing pays for itself in better stock that brings greater prices. Growing stock under war conditions has taught the farmer the advantage to be gained from having all his equipment modern—and the lesson once learned is not likely to be forgotten.

Reds Executed in Poland

Charged With Plotting Uprising for Overpowering Weakened Garrison

Warsaw.—Thirty-three Bolsheviks were executed at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland. They were charged with plotting an uprising for the purpose of overpowering the weakened garrison and seizing the city.

An allied commission, composed of British, French and United States representatives, is conducting the fullest enquiry and may send a special mission to Pinsk from Warsaw for that purpose. Some reports which have reached Warsaw place the number of executions as high as 250, but Colonel Franciszka, health commissioner of Buffalo, who was in Pinsk at the time for the American Red Cross, fixes the number at 33.

Plan Barns Better

Wisdom of Scientific Building Becoming Apparent

The farmer of yesterday—and there is an occasional one today—had the idea that he, himself, could design a barn good enough for his stock. It was high bred and high priced. But, expensive experience has taught the old-school farmer a lesson and showed him the tremendous fallacy of this idea.

One enlightening example may be cited from the many. A certain farmer not long ago invested \$100,000 in a stock herd—splendid animals, every one. His barns, though large, were old fashioned and of his own design. But he figured that they would do, so he housed his herd therein.

The barns were drafty, the ventilation was inadequate, the drains were not properly placed, a hundred other shortcomings were apparent; and yet the stock was housed there. As a result of exposure, and inadequate ventilation, one of the herd contracted tuberculosis, which spread rapidly to its fellows. In less than a year the whole herd had to be culled and killed—\$100,000 clear loss.

Now with a market offering higher prices than ever before for live stock, with the consuming markets voicing louder appeal for first class stock and first class breeding, the wisdom of scientifically planned barns that give animals the maximum of protection and provide for their health and comfort, becomes increasingly apparent.

Stock is subjected to almost as many ailments as humans. Too great exposure will sicken animals just as it sickens human beings; stagnant air will lower vitality in cattle as quickly as in people.

The building of better barns, designed by men who make a study of housing conditions with reference to animals is nothing less than common sense for the farmer. Healthy stock is bringing high prices and will for years to come; but the price of your stock can be kept up only as the health of the animals is maintained.

To build your barn scientifically pays handsomely.

If a man can't make good at anything else, he is apt to make good excursions.



When You're in Town

Ask your Dealer for SATIN GLOSS HARNESS DRESSING

It protects and gives longer wear to your Harness, Saddle, Bridle, Bit, Fly Nets and Traveling Bag. Put up in big attractive Tins, Kags or Barrels.

If your Dealer can't supply you write us direct.

Cooking by Electricity

Success Has Impressed Public With Advantages of Method

For the last four years the practical development of electric cooking in Great Britain has been confined by war necessities to public kitchens and the canteens in munition works and other industrial establishments. This field is, however, so wide, so important, and so exacting in itself that the success of cooking by electricity for large numbers of people has impressed the public deeply with the advantages of this method. During this period, moreover, the domestic electric cooker has not been altogether neglected.

Improvements in design have been introduced by British makers, and the new types now being put on the market represent a distinct advance upon even the high pre-war standard. It should not be forgotten that the application of electricity to cooking was more scientifically studied in Great Britain than anywhere else. It was in Great Britain that the experiments were made which proved that the electric oven, when properly designed and used, reduced the shrinkage of meat in roasting and so rendered the process much more economical and much more hygienic. Similar experiments in other kinds of cooking have established the claim that electricity produces more digestible and wholesome results than any other source of heat and as so much concern is now being paid to national health this claim is not likely to be overlooked. In electric heating, also British engineers have been in the foreground with designs which achieve the most efficient results. Here, the problem ranges from the domestic electric fire through many forms of industrial heating (such as glue pots, japanning ovens, drying ovens, and so on) to the electric furnace for the melting and refining of steel, brass, and other metals.

For every tree chopped down in Norway the law requires three saplings to be planted.

The man who goes to the bottom of things is usually the man who gets to the top.

CHILDREN NEED HELP

Spanking doesn't cure bed-wetting—the trouble is due to weakness of the internal organs. My successful home treatment will be found helpful. Send no money, but write me today. My treatment is equally successful for adults, troubled with urinary difficulties.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 42 Windsor, Ont.

67 YEARS OF GROWTH

IN the early days the founder of this business made a few gross of matches a day, and sold them himself, driving his horse and wagon as far as Toronto. Today, from automatic machines, 70,000,000 matches a day are turned out to keep Canada's home fires burning. And not matches alone: indurated fibreware, household helps, and a host of paper products have been added to this line.

The House of Eddy

has become an institution which touches the daily life of the Canadian public in a thousand different ways.

There is a reason back of this steady and consistent progress. Business institutions do not grow to such proportions by accident. It takes real merit to accomplish such a result; merit in the goods themselves, and in the concern which is back of them.

When you buy matches, see that Eddy's name is on the box. When you are in need of some of the familiar household helps, such as a washtub, a pail, or a washboard, remember that there is an Eddy product which will fill your needs, made from light and durable indurated Fibreware. Remember also that Eddy's Paper Specialties are standard.

Our Prestige is your Safeguard when you buy Eddy Products

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited

HULL, CANADA

Your Eyes

Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Eddy's Eye Remedy. No Stinging. At Eye Doctor's. At Eye Candy Store. At Drug Store. At any of the 100 free trial boxes.

W. N. U. 1259

